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Evaluation of Mozambique WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021

Centralized Evaluation Report – Volume I

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Contents

Executive Summary	i
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Evaluation features	1
1.2. Context.....	2
1.3. The WFP Country Strategic Plan in Mozambique.....	7
2. Evaluation findings.....	11
2.1. EQ 1: To what extent is WFP strategic position, role and SPECIFIC contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as ON WFP's strengths?	11
2.2. EQ 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP specific contribution to country strategic plan outcomes in Mozambique?	16
2.3. EQ 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?	33
2.4. EQ 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the country strategic plan?	40
3. Conclusions and recommendations	51
3.1. Conclusions	51
3.2. Recommendations	55
Acronyms	59

List of annexes (in volume II)

Annex 1: Terms of Reference
Annex 2: Evaluation Timeline
Annex 3: Methodology
Annex 4: Evaluation Matrix
Annex 5: E-Survey Report
Annex 6: List of People Interviewed
Annex 7: Bibliography
Annex 8: Agenda of the In-Country Mission
Annex 9: Evaluability Assessment
Annex 10: Country Strategic Plan Strategic Outcomes, Outputs and Activities
Annex 11: Country Strategic Plan Alignment with National Policies and Strategies
Annex 12: Country Strategic Plan Alignment with the National Sustainable Development Goal Framework
Annex 13: Country Strategic Plan Alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework
Annex 14: Financial Overview (2016-2021)
Annex 15: Outcome and Output Performance Data
Annex 16: Human Resources WFP Mozambique
Annex 17: Findings-Conclusions-Recommendations Mapping

List of figures

Figure 1: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (percent)	9
Figure 2: Integrated Phase Classification acute food insecurity analysis in Mozambique (October 2020–September 2021)	9
Figure 3: Mozambique context and WFP interventions	12
Figure 4: Evolution of country strategic plan needs-based plan, USD millions	13
Figure 5: Actual and planned beneficiaries per year and sex	13
Figure 6: Staff costs per activity in USD (left) and as share of total costs (right)	34
Figure 7: E-surveys responses regarding the extent to which WFP interventions promoted coherence and coordination across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.....	35
Figure 8: Actual spending compared to annual implementation plans per country strategic plan activity (percent)	37
Figure 9: Needs-based plan requirements versus available resources (USD millions at full recovery cost) and shortfall (percent) on monthly basis	40
Figure 10: Volume (left) and value (right) of food procured by the country office in Mozambique from local and international suppliers.....	41
Figure 11: E-survey perceptions on access to financial resources as a hindering factor	45
Figure 12: Needs-based plan compared to total contributions per year (top) and total contributions received at the activity level (bottom), USD millions.....	46
Figure 13: WFP staff perceptions on country strategic plan funding flexibility and earmarking ...	47
Figure 14: Earmarking levels in country strategic plan (left), country programme 200286 (centre) and protracted relief and recovery operation 200355 (right)	47
Figure 15: Number of country strategic plan donors per year	48
Figure 16: Top country strategic plan donors, USD millions and percent of total funding	48
Figure 17: Country office staff evolution over time by gender and type of staff, stacked columns for type of staff	51

List of tables

Table 1: Food and nutrition security indicators	8
Table 2: SO 1 Outcome and output performance overview.....	19
Table 3: SO 2 Outcome and output performance overview.....	21
Table 4: SO 3 Outcome and output performance overview.....	23
Table 5: SO 4 Outcome and output performance overview.....	24
Table 6: SO 5 Outcome and output performance overview.....	26
Table 7: SO 6 Outcome and output performance overview.....	28
Table 8: Food and cash-based transfer/commodity voucher cost analysis	39
Table 9: Cost per recovered child under 5, USD	42

List of boxes

Box 1: Factors affecting implementation of the debt swap agreement	53
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Executive summary

INTRODUCTION

Evaluation features

1. Country strategic plan (CSP) evaluations are the primary instrument for accountability and learning in accordance with the expectations of the WFP Executive Board and WFP management. They provide evidence of WFP's strategic positioning and results to inform the design of the next generation of CSPs and potentially to contribute to the design of United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks.
2. The evaluation of the Mozambique CSP for 2017–2021 was conducted between January and December 2021. It covered WFP's activities between 2016 and August 2021 and assessed the quality of the design process and progress made towards the strategic changes introduced in the CSP. Its main users are the WFP country office and internal and external stakeholders, including beneficiaries.
3. The evaluation adopted a theory-based mixed-methods approach, drawing on monitoring data, a literature review, semi-structured interviews, beneficiary focus groups and an online survey. Gender was taken into account throughout the process. Because of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, a hybrid evaluation was conducted. Thus the inception phase was conducted remotely, while data collection comprised a mix of remote interviews and an in-country field mission. Findings, conclusions and recommendations were discussed with internal and external stakeholders during two online workshops in September and October 2021.

Context

4. Covering almost 800,000 km², Mozambique is home to an estimated 33.2 million people. Its population is growing at an annual rate of 2.9 percent and is predominantly young, with children under 14 making up 43.8 percent.¹
5. Mozambique is a low-income, food-deficit country,² extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.³ Ranking 181 of 189 countries in the Human Development Index⁴ and with a Gini coefficient of 0.54,⁵ Mozambique is one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the world. Poverty affects women more than men, and there is a direct correlation between disability and poverty.⁶
6. Chronic child malnutrition has remained relatively unchanged for the past 15 years and remains a major challenge, affecting 43 percent of children under 5.⁷
7. Agriculture generates 24.9 percent of gross domestic product and employs 74.6 percent of Mozambicans;⁸ smallholder farmers account for 95 percent of the country's agricultural production,⁹ although their productivity is very low.¹⁰

¹ United Nations Population Fund. [World Population Dashboard: Mozambique](#).

² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2021. [Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries \(webpage\)](#).

³ Eckstein, D., Künzel, V. and Schäfer, L. 2021. [Global Climate Risk Index 2021](#).

⁴ United Nations Development Programme. [Human Development Report - Mozambique](#).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Stiftelsen for industriell og teknisk forskning. 2009. [Living Conditions among People with Disabilities in Mozambique: A National Representative Study](#).












⁷ United Nations Children's Fund. [Country page: Mozambique](#).

⁸ Instituto Nacional de Estatística. 2015. [Relatório Final do Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar \(IOF\) 2014/15](#).

⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. [FAO in Mozambique \(webpage\)](#).

¹⁰ African Development Bank Group. 2020. [African Economic Outlook 2020](#).

8. The COVID-19 pandemic aggravated the challenges facing the country, leading to economic pressure, loss of livelihoods and difficulties in access to health, social and protection services and placing an added burden on women and girls.¹¹

TABLE 1: MOZAMBIQUE SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS			
	Indicator	Value	Year
	Human Development Index (score and rank) (1)	0.456 (181 out of 189)	2020
	Life expectancy at birth (years) (1)	61.0	2020
	Gini coefficient (percent) (1)	54.0	2020
	Population in multidimensional poverty (percent) (1)	72.5	2020
	Population living below the national poverty line (percent) (1)	46.1	2020
	Literacy rate (percent > 15 years) (1)	61.0	2020
	Under-5 chronic malnutrition (percent) (2)	43	2017
	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (1)	73.0	2020
	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1)	289	2020
	Population using improved drinking water sources (percent) (2)	16	2017
	Proportion of population using unimproved sanitation facilities (percent)	38	2017

Sources: (1) United Nations Development Programme. [Human Development Report 2020](#); (2) [United Nations Children's Fund Database](#).

¹¹ United Nation Children's Fund. 2020. [Mozambique responds to gender-based violence in the context of COVID-19](#).

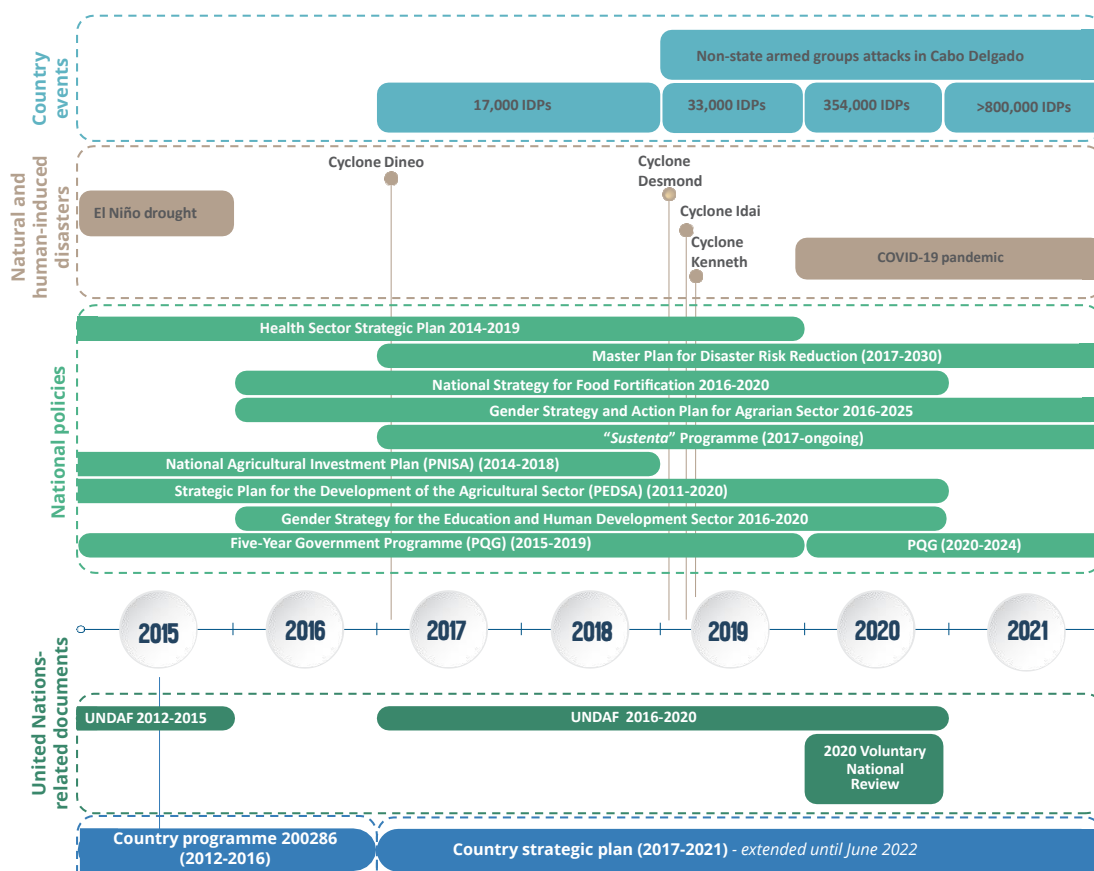
WFP country strategic plan

9. WFP has operated in Mozambique since 1977, strengthening government capacity and providing food, nutrition and livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable communities. The 2017–2021 CSP placed particular emphasis on WFP's contribution to national and local capacity strengthening while continuing its lead role in humanitarian response.

10. The CSP for 2017–2021 is structured around seven strategic outcomes, 22 outputs and 12 activities that address the WFP focus areas of resilience building, crisis response and root causes. The intervention modalities include cash-based transfers; food transfers; capacity strengthening; and service delivery. Among its cross-cutting priorities are accountability to affected populations, gender, protection and the environment.

11. The CSP was implemented during a challenging period marked by natural disasters, renewed and escalating violence by unidentified non-state armed groups and the COVID-19 pandemic (figure 1).

Figure 1: Mozambique country context and country strategic plan overview



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